## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York HERALD.

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 30th st. - Performance every afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway, VARIETY ENTER NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery .- MARY STUART. PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street. BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between the and 6th ava. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROOK. Matinee at 1%. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 18th street THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE. Matthee-OURS. LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway. HUNTED DOWN; OR, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH. Matinee.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.-Matinee-Barre Bleue. Evening-La Perionole. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway. -THE PANTOMIME OF BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- CAVALIERS AND ROUNDHBADS - SEE SAW - BEAND OF CRIME Matines. MRS. F. B. CONWAV'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. -

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery .- Va-THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway. - Comic Vocal-18M, NEGRO ACTS, &c. Matines at 2%. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.-NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FAROES, BURLESQUES, &C. BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d at., between 6th and 7th ave. - NEGEO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITIES, AC.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Hooley's AND RELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS. STEINWAY HALL. Fourteenth street-Afternoon at 2-ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d street and 4th av.-Afternoon at 3-GEAND CONCERT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.-A GRAND CONCERT BY THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. APOLLO HALL corner 28th street and Broadway .-- Dr. Coner's Diorama of Ingland.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street. -- Sornes in the Ring, Accounts, &c. Matinee at 2 1/4. NEW YORR MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway .-

New York, Saturday, February 4, 1871.

### CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

PAGE.

1—Advertisementa.

2—Advertisementa.

3—The Arizona Indians—Advertisements.

4—Editorials: Leading Article, "Pointical -The Arizona Indians—Advertisements.

-Editorials: Leading Article, "Political Revolution in the West—The Horoscope for 1872"—The Bonaparte Dynasty—Meeting of the New York Yacht Club: Election of Officers—Prussia and New York—Music and the Drama—Views of the Past—Personal Intelligence—Amusement Announcements.

-Prostrate France—Terms of the Armistice—The Peace Question—The National Assembly—Clinchart's Army—General War News—The Pope and the Beigians—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Business Notices.

-France's Future Ruler—The Pope and the Empe-

rope and the Beignans-Miscelaneous Tele-grams-Business Notices, rance's Future Ruler—The Pope and the Empe-ror William—Custom House Affairs—Important Decision in Bankruptcy—Affairs at the State Capital—Proceedings in Congress—The Courts— Life Insurance—Heavy Bank Robbery in Phila-delphia—New Mexican Affairs—Dr. Elliott's Successor—George Louses cessor—George Jones. stion of a Negro Murderer in Beaufort. N.

C.—The Trotting Congress—The New Census—
The Port au Prince Tragedy—Financial and Commercial Reports—Marriages and leaths,

B—News from Washington—Reception at the White House—Shipping Intelligence—Advertise—

GOVERNOR BROWN, OF MISSOURI, puts off the suffrage women with a question about the effect of their pet measure on the family relations, which appears to be a poser to them and the Governor too. It is one of their poor relations, which they don't care to be bothered with.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES of the two houses of Congress still fail to agree on the technical question of the right of the Senate to introduce the Income Tax Repeal bill. The same bill was defeated last session by parliamentary humbaggery, and it is evident that the present strategy is intended to serve the same purpose.

A NEGRO KAN was hanged in Beaufort, N. C., on Friday, for the murder of another negro in July last. The circumstances of the crime were of the most beastly and inhuman character, and the murderer himself was one of the most superstitious and degraded class of recently freed negroes in the South. Up to his last night on Earth he scoffed at the ministrations of the Catholic priest who attended him, and yet on the morning of the execution he suddenly became converted and declared that he had made his neace with God

THE PATRIOTS who served their country three hundred dollars' worth during the war, by reason of the draft, are trying to get their money back, and Senator Murphy has introduced a bill making it discretionary with supervisors of countles to levy a tax for the purpose and audit the claims. This is a good idea, for it will make these miserly fellows give their names to the public. Before this bill is passed, however, we should have one passed returning their little fortunes and their lost limbs to our organ-grinders on the

THE KENSINGTON BANK, of Philadelphia, was robbed on Thursday night of one hundred thousand dollars on a new and improved plan. Three burglars went to the bank as special policemen and notified the cashier that it was to be robbed that night, and that they had been detailed to guard it. They were admitted, and the rest was easy. They overpowered the watchman and robbed the vaults containing customers' deposits at their leisure. This is another progressive step in the art and science of rascality, and deserves to take rank with the delicate forgery which we chronicled some time ago.

THE BELGIANS, THE POPE AND THE ITALIANS. - Our special telegram from Brussels, forwarded through the cable, reports a scene and ceremonial which took place in the Belrian capital on the 2d inst., during the progress of a "monster" demonstration which was made in support of the Papal temporalities and the Reman Catholic Church generally. There was a street procession, chiefly of peasants, headed by clergymen and monks, hymn singing and services in the cathedral. Tae Archbishop of Malines preached to a crowded congregation. During the course of his oration Monsignor Deschamps condemned the position of the King of Italy in Rome. The fets passed over in a quiet. orderly manPolitical Revolution in the West-The Horescope for 1879.

It is not always in the east that signs portentous of coming events show themselves, as in the old Judaic times. Specks of light sometimes arise in the west, and sometimes little clouds, small and shadowy, no bigger than a politician's hand, appear in that direction—the harbingers of change, of unforeseen movements in public opinion, of revolution, in fact, peacefully and noiselessly working itself into life. Such signs present themselves now in the existing political condition of the country, and they can be read clearly enough in the singular political movements going on in the Western States-Missouri leading off.

The last election in that State, which put Gratz Brown, the (liberal) republican, into the Governor's chair, and sent to the Senate of the United States Frank Blair, an uncompromising democrat, has a significance far beyond the State politics of Missouri; and if it is not felt most uncomfortably in this light by the administration of General Grant and the friends of the succession to the White House, then the horoscope has been spread before them in vain. We know how all the Southern States, with one exception, have gone in their late elections, negro votes included. They have rallied on the side of the democratic party, and they are good on that side for the Presidential vote in 1872. Missouri, which is the political keystone of the Western and Northwestern States, has abandoned radicalism, has set up the might of her franchise, crippled as it is, in hostility to the test oath and all other obstructions which disfranchise her citizens. She stands to-day, in the person of her two Senators and her Executive, in an attitude of firm hostility to the administration. When the State gave forty-one thousand majority for Gratz Brown, which included the whole democratic vote-for the democrats put no State ticket in the field-Missouri simply declared that the time had come when we should realize the fact that the war was over, and the cry "Let us have peace" was a worthless shibboleth unless the practical effects of peace were visible throughout the land. The most conscientious radicals in the State came to think that they performed all their duty to party and to conscience by adhering to the republican administration for ten years past-as long as there was a slave to be freed or a rebel to be subdued-but that dead issues should not stand in the way of progress in the great West and South merely for the purpose of keeping a faction in power. Especially they think that their own disfranchised seventy-five thousand voters should be restored to the full rights of citizenship, and that the interests of their fellow citizens in all the Southern States should be taken care of also in this particular; in short, that every man should be made to feel by practical proof that the war is over, and that the presence of United States troops in State elections is unnnecessary and offensive to the people. These, we opine, were the thoughts which drifted radicalism from its moorings in Missouri and carried it into the tepid stream of "liberal republicanism," from which it is destined to float into the broad river of democracy. There is no use in coquetting on the banks. The new element has to go into

throughout the great West, what steps is General Grant taking to concentrate his strength, to bind around him the faithful few who, in the midst of general disintegration. still cling to him with the tenacity which belongs to the cohesive power of spoil and office, or to win back the disaffected, who, nding nothing in his policy to hold a party together, have either strayed away "to paths uneven," or, like Sumner and Schurz. with Blair now for an ally in the Senate, take open issue with him-one on the platforms of Motley and St. Domingo, the other upon the broader principles of fresh reconstruction of the South? Personally, General Grant is very strong, because people have not forgotten Vicksburg nor the Appomattox apple tree; but in his political surroundings he is awfully weak. Upon the two occasions referred to generals and other high army officers were most valuable counsellors, but in grave affairs of State it is evident that they are not the men to stand behind the throne and direct the administration through a great political crisis. Grant's prime mistake was in surrounding himself by a parcel of amateur politicians, instead of gathering about him men of skill and experience in the political arena. His various Cabinets failed to show a single man even with brass or audacity enough to face a difficulty if it should come. And it has come now. The Cabinet, we might say, was but a school for unfledged politicians to learn the ose of red tape, with a little smattering of diplomacy, instead of being composed of men whose political knowledge would have brought power into his councils, and whose mental force would have been law in the Cabinet. General Grant has been unfortunate in all

that channel and take its part in shaping

In view of this coming revolution of parties

events for the campaign of 1872.

this; but it may not be too late to remedy the evil. It is said that he contemplates an entire reconstruction of his Cabinet. There is not a moment to be lost. Want of good advisers led the President into many mistakes. For example, one was in trying to carry out the old lime idea that the State of New York can be governed by the Custom House. There was a period, indeed, under former administrations, when the Custom House was a dictator, whose potent voice was heard through the medium of a horde of officeholders. But a new power has grown up since then, with many fat offices at its disposal, and managed, too, by men of brains, who, we may say, without disparaging the good-humored, sly gentleman who fills the Collector's chair, can buy and sell him in political trickery any day. The Custom House as a political agent! Why, it failed the other day even to book a few Fenian exiles with a view to catch the Irish vote for General Grant. Tammany, in this as in many other ways, overshadowed the Custom House. Hence the President's advisers led him into a serious mistake. With the new departure, which is promised in a reconstructed Cabinet, some fresh strong issues may be advanced upon which the scattered elements of the radical party can join, and upon which the country generally may concentrate interest enough to keep the adminis-

the national debt and the faithful collection of the public revenues is not a bad record, it is true. Yet what less should the public require of an honest servant? But the republican party must flavor their platform with spice. St. Domingo may do very well if the President's policy should be carried out. Cuba would have done better; but that chance is lost. It was frittered away by an imbecile Cabinet.

Meantime this political revolution in the West and South claims grave attention. Radicalism is disintegrated in Missouri. The defection is creeping into the neighboring tates, for the action of Missouri is looked upon as an example to be followed. The West looks to the nomination of a Western man for the next Presidency. Governor Brown is probably regarded as a hopeful candidate; Marshall, of Illinois, has aspirations in that direction; Hendricks, of Indiana, and Judge Thurman, of Ohio, are, as we know, always in the field, with a fair support behind them. They all look to the Democratic National Convention for endorsement. Thus the West will trot out a goodly team of candidates for the Presidency, claiming that, as Missouri and the Southern States have done so well for the democratic party, they are entitled to recognition at its hands. It is in the West, then, that we must look for the most significant signs of the times in view of the campaign of 1872.

The Latest News from France The Bordeaux government, having seen fit to set itself up as the judge of the qualifications of candidates for the National Assembly, has received a very forcible hint in the shape of the protests from the opposition press that such dictation would not go down with the people. In this act of the Bordeaux government there s shown the very worst tendencies of the radicals. The proceeding is entirely nonrepublican, and possesses many of the worst traits of imperialism. In a period such as France is now passing through the widest scope should be given to the people in order that they might have an opportunity of fully expressing their views and casting their votes as they deem best. It is the French people. not the politicians, who are to decide whether France is to remain a republic or return to mperialism, or whether a continuance of the war is preferable to the securing of a peace. Gambetta and Company believe that they are the nation and have power to regulate things their own way; but for the sake of France we hope the result of the approaching elections will teach them to think otherwise

Latest Cabinet Rumors.

The latest Cabinet reports from Washington are that Senator Morton, of Indiana, will take the place of Mr. Fish in the State Department. Very good. This change will be satisfactory to the country, and especially to the go-ahead masses of the republican party. In connection with General Schenck, of Ohio, as our Minister to England, the suggested appointment looks like business on those Alabama claims and the St. Lawrence question, on the broad gauge of the West, although Sumner's gauge is broad enough for all practical purposes. With the addition of General Butler to the Cabinet and his Cape Cod programme on American fishermen's rights, there would be a good prospect for a thorough waking up of John Bull from his slumbers, and a general revival in all the republican camps from Cape Cod to California.

But to proceed with our latest rumors. s rumored that General Pleasonton, of New York, may be transferred from the Internal Revenue Bureau to the post of Secretary Boutonton is equal to the duties of the Treasure Department, but he is doing very good service where he is, and we presume he is satisfied with his post. New York can also supply a man for the Treasury who will be equal to its financial and its political duties. J. W. Forney, of Pennsylvania, is mentioned as the probable new Postmaster General, and he is a man who can make the forty thousand post effices of the country a harmonious working system for the country and for the administration. Ex-Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, an active, enterprising man and a popular leading politician in a doubtful State, will do very well for the Navy. But the President should no longer follow the old policy of picking up this man, that man or the other for his Cabinet at venture. His whole Cabinet in its selection, as the preliminary movement, should be submitted to a general republican caucus of Congress, and he should act upon the recommendations of his party in Congress as the authentic national council of the party for every State and of the country at large. This is the only way to secure a Cabinet that will be a unit in itself, and that will give satisfaction to all sections and factions of the party in Congress and throughout the country. A Cabinet so appointed would do much to hold Congress together, while, upon the old haphazard plan, both Congress and Cabinet may be still the old story of squabbles and splits-

still beginning and never ending. OUR NEW POST OFFICE. - Congress has voted the sum of five hundred thousand dollars for the continuation of the new Post Office. Superintendent Hulburd is reported as saying that if the required amount of money had been promptly appropriated the building could have been completed within two years from this time, and at a cost of four million dollars, but that now about five years and probably five million dollars will be required. We do not understand this sort of architectural reasoning. Taking the building just as it is we cannot comprehend why five years, or four or three should be required to complete it. It ought to be done inside of two rears, and if the Superintendent will only hurry we dare say that our city delegation in the House of Representatives will see to it that Congress hurries up the appropriation. Surely they are at least equal to this duty in behalf of their constituents and of the country at large: for in a New York city Post Office, where its enormous business can be rapidly and systematically discharged, the whole country is directly interested.

THE BILL repealing the act to widen Broadway has been passed in the Assembly. It seems to be a sort of photaix job-a new one tration party going until 1872, with a prospect | rising from the ashes of the old one

of a renomination for Grant. The reduction of | Congress Yesterday-The Veterans of 1819-Aid for France-The Naval Bill.

> The Senate passed yesterday, after a discussion which occupied most of the day, a bill granting pensions to all the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812 who served three months, and to such widows of soldiers as were married at the time of that war. It had been proposed to extend the benefits of the bill to widows, whether married at the time or subsequently, but Mr. Sherman estimated the number of such widows at fifty thousand and the sum necessary to pay them at five millions a year. It was, therefore, restricted to the comparatively small number surviving of those who were married sixty years ago. We do not think that this bill will cause a very heavy draft on the Treasury, and we think there are few who will not approve of the national tribute to the veterans of the second war of independence. This is the same measure that passed the House last session, but amendments have been attached to it. It will have to go back to the House for concur-

> In the House yesterday the Senate resolution for aid to the sufferers by the war in Europe was taken up and concurred in. The Naval Appropriation bill was under consideration in Committee of the Whole, and was not concluded when the committee rose. Both houses will be in session to-day.

#### The Bonaparte Dynasty and the Franco Prussian Negotiations.

The special cable telegram report from Brussels which we publish to-day assures us that the members of the Bonapartist party resident in the neutral central continental focus of the Belgian capital are vastly alarmed by the intelligence which they have received relative to the progress of the Franco-Prussian negotiations for peace, as they are or have been conducted by Bismarck and Favre at Versailles. The imperialists fear that they will be left "out in the cold" after the war is terminated. Their grand object is to get back to Paris. With this in view they are making desperate efforts to "obtain permission"such are the humiliating words-to open a diplomatic parley with the Prussians. M. Rouher, the ex-imperialist French Minister of State, has set out from Brussels for Versailles, and Viscount Conti has taken his departure for Wilhelmshöhe. Eugénie and the Princess Mathilde are said to have reached Belgium from Chiselburst, so that the entire force of interest of the Napoleon family is again in active play. The Bonapartists may be seeking to "lay pipe" for the French elections. Whether they can accomplish a success at the polls or otherwise remains to be seen. The Parliament may regenerate the French nation. or it may look on royal restorations as being dangerous to the democracy.

Ren Butler and Woman Suffrage.

The course of Ben Butler in favoring and advocating woman suffrage in the minority report on the subject to Congress is one of the most remarkable kinks about that remarkable movement. At first glance it would indicate that there was at least vitality and future possibilities about the movement, for it is generally understood that the astute statesman of Essex bothers himself precious little about anything that does not promise a full return in the future. He has always been considered hard and practical; not easily moved by womanish tears or womanish fascinations, and uninfluenced alike by appeals or denunciations that have not the ring of true political metal in them. So when he favors the theory that woman has a right to vote, and seriously presents a resolution looking to that result, we must admit that it-looks as if there is something in it. It is bard to believ that Ben Butler is "spooney." We may, therefore, actually have the suffrage on us in a few years if the dear creatures press it.

We would like, however, to present to their consideration a few facts and arguments on this subject. Not long ago John A. Logan was elected to the United States Senate, partly, if not mainly, through the delicate, womanly electioneering of his wife, a woman of the finest stamp, who had, during the war, accompanied him through camps and battles. She electioneered for him merely by the fascination of her presence and the agreeability of her disposition and conversation. She never asked any one to vote for John, but she said very often to the legislative voters, who came eagerly enough to the suite of rooms where she had music and bright fires and pleasant smiles and no liquors, that she would like fer John to be elected, and it was done. Years before Senator Gwin, of California, was elected over Broderick pretty much through the same tactics. His wife, also, held a levée, assisted by twenty-seven young girls, and they completely dazzled the legislators of that benighted region, who would not have sold their votes for thousands of dollars, into voting for Gwin, merely because, as they said to one another, they would hate to vote against such a woman as that. Miss Vinnie Ream, who has been so unmercifully scored by some of the thoughtless and ungallant sheets of the period, gained her commission to cut the statue of Lincolnwhich is a very creditable piece of work, after all that is said against it-not by unwomanly lobbying, but by the mere force of Senatorial sympathy for woman's tears. It is even intimated that Mrs. Blanche Ames, the daughter of General Butler, has been chiefly instrumental in inducing that rugged soldier and stony-hearted politician to father the report on woman suffrage, which serves as a text for this article. Now, what greater right of suffrage could woman demand than has been accorded in these instances, where two of them have each polled a full legislative vote, a third has directed the deliberations of Congress and a fourth has shaped the political views of General Butler? Their demands become unreasonable when they ask for more than this; and not only unreasonable, but unwise even from their own standpoint. It is far better for them to be the fair pilots of the political craft than mere pieces of the complicated machinery that moves the boat. Horse Thieves lead short and wretched

existences in California. The Sheriff of San Diego county recently shot two and captured four. The latter were turned over to the Mexican authorities, being caught on Mexican territory, and three of them were immediately executed, the fourth being pardoned on account of his extreme vouth.

A Suggestion for the Naval Staff. It has been proposed, and very properly, that, to transport the provisions intended for suffering France, one or more vessels of the navy should be placed by the government at the service of the committee having the charity

in charge. So far so good; and now we have another suggestion to make in connection therewith, which is as follows:-There are a vast number of sick and wounded among the French, and while we propose to do something for the hungry let us remember the others also, and send a few additional surgeons and physicians to minister to their wants. It can best be done in this manner: - Let every ship detailed for the duty of carrying supplies be officered entirely by surgeons, a surgeon ranking with a captain to be placed in command; passed assistant and assistant surgeons to act as watch officers, and the surgeons' stewards and anothecaries will answer for the forward and petty officers. Here is a first rate chance for these gentlemen. If they claim the right to command let us give them the opportunity to prove their ability. They must not be interfered with; everything must be given up to them for the cruise. The ship must be truly in the doctors' hands this time. leaving the paymasters and engineers to have their chance hereafter. It will be a happy family; there will be no trouble about rank. no row as to who shall go over the gangway first, no little unpleasantness about the number of side boys, no ill-feeling about asking permission to go on shore. No; everything will move smoothly, excepting, probably, the ship itself. This may give some trouble, but nothing worth speaking of. Now is the right time and here is the opportunity to settle this question of rank and command without the aid of Congress. Give them, Mr. Secretary of the Navy, the chance to show what they can do, and then let the country see-if the provisions don't spoil before they reach the

JOHN WARE, the convicted murderer of his father, now in jail in Camden, N. J., is one of the murderers who doesn't believe in deathbed repentances, He refuses all religious counsel or comfort, and certainly seems beyond the pale of all Christian hope,

haven-where they would be.

## Personal Intelligence.

General James Griswold, from Connecticut, is quartered at the St. Denis Hotel.

General A. Pleasanton, Commissioner of Interna Revenue, from Washington; Captain Davenport, of England; ex-Senator T. T. Davis, of Syracuse; Assemblyman M. P. Bemus, of Maysville, N. Y.: Hon. W. G. Coe, of Chicago; Judge Israel S. Spencer, of Syracuse; Governor William Ciaffin, of Massachusetts, and General Burnside, of Rhode Island, are among the prominent arrivals at the Fifth Avenue

Captain Hawley, of Stamford, Conn., is staying at the St. Denis Hotel.

## PRUSSIA AND NEW YORK.

The Erench Party in the Empire City-Legis lative Opinion in Berlin on a Recent War Meeting in America-Analysis of the Assemblage-Who Were the Speakers and What They Wanted.

At a recent meeting of the Lower House of the Prossian Diet the resolution passed at the war meet-ing in New York was di-cussed, and it was proposed that the commission should take note of the resom-

In reference to the resolution, Deputy Webrennfen. nig said:-Without in any way referring to the connig said:—Without in any way referring to the contents of the resolution, allow me to give some information which I have received from the month of a well known and worthy German-American, Frederick Kapp, who is specially known through his writings on emigration, as to the actual meaning of this so-called war meeting. The president of the meeting a Herr Sorge, is an eccentric musician, a follower of the theories of Karl Heintze and a collaborator on a periodical for the emancipation of women; the other signatures are obsure persons of whom nobody knows anything. At the highest calculation not more than 300 Germans took part in the meeting; the other 1,200 persons present comprised a mixture of all possible nationalities, the chief contingent ture of all possible nationalities, the chief contingent being supplied by Irishmen of the class whose votes are purchased at the election for from two to two dollars and a half. Public opinion over the sea was in no way represented at the meeting, as the reso-lutions passed were based upon the entire change in political affairs which had arisen from the procla-

tion of the republics. hortly afterwards a numerously attended meet-Shortly atterwards a numerously attended meeting of Germans was also held in New York, at which was passed a protest against them, to the effect that the "enemies of Germany, after their impudent behavior under cover of the republic, had received a fitting chastisement. At this meeting very well known persons were present. The president was the Austrian, Oswald Ottendorfer, and one of the chief speakers was the republican. Sigismund Kaufmann, who, amid thunders of applause, demanded the annexation of Aisace and Lorraine."

The motion of the German Parilamentary Commission was then passed unanimously. 1 124 12 11

# MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The last Philarmonic renearsal for the third concert of this season took place yesterday afternoon at the Academy of Music, before a smaller audience than might have been expected. The concert takes place to night, with the following programme:-Symphony, D major (four movements), Mozart-1, allegro con spirito; 2, andante; 3, menuetto; 4, presto. Recitative and romanze (first time), Bergmann for bass clarienet; Mr. E. Boehm, assisted by Messrs. for pass clarionet; Mr. E. Boehm, assisted by Messrs. J. Drews, A. Goepel (clarionets), and A. Sohst and L. Friedrich (bassoons). Overture, "Sacontala," Goldmark. Serenade, quartette for four violincellos, Lachner-Nessrs, F. Bergner, C. Bergmann, A. Li-segang and A. Hoch. Overture, schergo and finale—Schumann. Mozart's work is suited only for a parlor, and should not be placed on a Philarmouic bili. The composer wrote it for the soirces of Prince Esternazy, and never designed it for a large orchestra. Bergmann's work is very clever and descryes praise. Goldmark and Schumann are well représented, but Lachner is unworthy even an ordinary artist.

The matin'es today are:—At the Fifth exerne

The matin es to-day are:-At the Fifth avenue The matines to-day are:—At the Fifth avenue theatre, "Saratoga," last time; Booth's, "Richeheu;" Niblo's, "Black Crook;" Olympic, "Wee Willie Winkle;" Grand Opera House, "Barce Bleue;" Wallie Winkle;" Grand Opera House, "Barce Bleue;" Walliack's, "Ours;" Association Hall, concert; Siennway Hall. Marle Kreb's last plazo recital; Wood's, Comique, Globe, Tony Pastor's, Bryant's, Bowery, Apollo Hall, Lina Edwin's, Circus, Park, Hooley's and Brooklyn Opera House.

New leatures have been introduced in the "Black Crook" at Niblo's. The Rizarellis have some very interesting acts.

# VIEWS OF THE PAST.

PERRUARY 4.

1869—Six of a hunting party drowned by the upsetting of a boat in which they were crossing the river Ure, in Yorkshire, England.

1869—The Spanish forces under Marshal O'Donnell defeated the Moors at Tetuan, Morocco.....

The boiler in Ames & Moniton's hat factory, in Brooklyn, exploded and killed eight persons.

1858—The explosion of the boiler and subsequent burning of the steamer Colonel Crossman, on the Mississippi river, caused the loss of twenty-hve lives.

1856—Brig William H. Safford sunk, with eight persons on board, by being cut in two by the floating lee in the East river.

1854—Thirty lives lost during a fire that destroyed steamboat and other property of the value of \$700,000 at New Orleans.

1852—Life and property destroyed by floods in the

Life and property destroyed by floods in the North of England.

North of England.

1797—An earthquake almost destroyed the city of Quito, Ecuador; 40,000 persons perished.

1774—Charles de la Condamine, the astronomer, who determined the figure of the earth, died.

1555—John Rogers burnt at Smithfield, England.

211—Lucius Septimus Severus, Emperor of Rome, died at York, England.

#### THE ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE. Triumph for the Enemies of Governor Clayton.

says:—The Senate Committee on Credentials reported yea-terday Brooks to be entitled to his seat, and he was then sworn in. The Clayton party tried to pass a resolution to adjourn until the ist of March, but were deteated. The friends of the Lieutenant Governor say that they will not ad-quere until it is deanticip resuled whe will succeed Charles.

# THE BONAPARTE DYNASTY

Herald Special Report from Brussels.

The Franco-Prussian Negotiations at Versailler Reported to the Royalists.

CONSTERNATION OF THE IMPERIALISTS.

## Hopes of a Return to France Disappointed.

Eugenie Said to Have Arrived in Belgium.

## TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 3, 1871.

The HERALD correspondent in Brussels telegraphs a brief but interesting letter from the Belgian capital. I transmit its contents by cable despatch to New York.

The HERALD correspondent dates in Brussels on the 2d instant, and reports as follows:-The peace negotiations which are being conducted between France and Prussia at Versailles, by M. Jules Farve on the part of the republic, and Count Bismarck speaking for the German empire, have been reported to the Bonapartists in this city.

The intelligence has produced a very great degree of consternation in the camp of the Napoleon imperialists, from the fact that the supporters of the fallen dynasty had hithert) hoped to treat for a settlement of the war difficulty directly with the Prussian Premier, and thus be enabled to return personally to France after the conclusion of a treaty of peace.

EFFORTS TO RETURN TO FRANCE.

The Bonaparte party leaders, resident in Belgium, are making desperate efforts, even yet, to obtain permission to enter into negotiations with the Prussian government.

M. Rouher, ex-Minister of the empire, bas set out from Brussels for Versailles, commissioned to diplomatize in this direction, and Viscount Conti has departed for Wilhelmshöhe with the intent of strengthening the same line of policy.

There is a report prevalent to-day to the effect that her Majesty the Empress Eugenie has arrived in Brussels from Chiselhurst, accompanied by the Princess Mathilde.

# YACHTING.

# THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

First General Meeting for the Year 1871-Election of Officers-Addresses by Retiring Officials-Presentation of Plate to Captain Osgood, of the Magic-The Annual Bagatta Appointed for Thursday, June 1.

The first general meeting of the New York Yachs Club for the current year, called to elect officers and for the transaction of miscellaneous business, was held at Deimonico's, Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, on Thursday evening last. The representation of yachts was unusually large, thirty-two vessels answering to the call of the secretary. The satisfactory character of the meeting, the enthusiastic feeling manifested on the subject of yachting, and the pleasing unanimity of the assemblage in matter of the varied work before them, augurs well for its future.

This important business being in order, Captain A Livingston, on behalf of the committee appointed by the club to call upon Commodore Stepbins, with the view of asking that gentleman to reconsider his decision in the matter of re-election, submitted the following letter as the result of their interview:-

MY DEAR SIR-Since my interview with Captain Stuyy My DEAR SIR—Since my interview with Captain Stuyesant and yourself, yesterday morning, at which time as a committee of the New York Acht Clus you requested me to reconsider my letter of October last, in which I declined to be a candidate for re-election to the office of Commodore for the ensuing year. I have carefully thought over the subject and and that the reasons which inducated me to address that letter to the glub are utill in existence, and strongly confirm me in the resolution which that letter coavys. The state of my heat, the requirements of my business, together with an earness dealer to be relieved from the responsibilities of the confinand, all adminish me to adhere the morning of the confinance of the responsibilities of the confinance to the members of the club my sincere thanks for all their kindness, and assure them of my appreciation of their iriendly feelings. At the same time, do me the favor to re-uest that this note be considered final, that my name may not appear in the canyass as a candidate.

I am, my dear sit, yours very sincerely.

Captain A Livineston.

After the presentation of this letter Commodore Stebbins arose and eloquently addressed the cluo in regard to the same subject. He thanked the mem-bers for the kindness and consideration they had invariably shown him, but most emphatically declined a renomination, adeging as his reasons for this determi-nation his ill health and the many years he had

On motion a committee was appointed to draft SUITABLE RESOLUTIONS, expressive of the sincere regret of the club at the retirement of the Commodore, whose exertions in its behalf had been so sagnally successful, and under whose administration it had taken its great start toward prosperity.

A communication from Robert S. Hone to the

served the association as its chief office

Commodore was then presented, in which he states that his absence in Europe had rendered his declina-tion of a re-election to the position of treasurer ne-cessary. The communication was received and reso-lutions of thanks for his services adopted by the club.

The election then proceeding the following gentlemen were selected, with a unanimity almost unpre-

men were selected, with a unanimity almost unprecedented, to fill the various positions for the year:—
Commodore—James Gordon Bennett, Jr.
Fice Commodore—William P. Douglas.
Fear Commodore—Franklin Osgood.
Secretary—Charles A. Minton.
Treasurer—Shephard Homans.
Measurer—Alfred W. Craven.

recasurer—Shephard Homans,
rreasurer—Shephard Homans,
Measurer—Afred W. Craven.
Measurer—Afred W. Craven.
Schuyler, Stuart M. Regatia Committee—Philip Schuyler, Stuart M. Taylor, Mahlen Sands.

House Committee—Mortimer L. Fowler, Thomas E. Davis, Jr., Cortlandt M. Taylor, Frederick White, William B. Bend.

House Committee—Mortimer L. Fowler, Thomas E. Davis, Jr., Cortlandt M. Taylor, Freaerick White, William B. Bend.

A resolution was then offered by Mr. Charles A. Minnon highly enlogistic of the services and character of Mr. Hamilton Morton, the retiring secretary, who for many years has given his valuable experience and assistance to the club. It provided for the appointment of a committee to prepare a testimonial indicative of the respect and esteem of the members, to be presented to Mr. Morton in their name. The resolution was adopted with enthusiasm. Mr. Morron made a few felicitous remarks in reply, after which, the business of the evening being concluded, ex-commodore Stebbins delivered and thought. As the last exercise of his official duty he presented, in glowing phrase, a most beamtiful piece of sliver plate to Captain Frankin Osgood, which he begged him to accept in the name of his reliow yacutacen as a recognition of the memorable victory won by the Magic over the English yacut Cambria and the whole New York squadron, in the international race for the Queen's Cup last summer. Captain Osgood, in retaraing thanks to the Commodore and the club for the magnificent present bestowed upon him, said that "while he felt proud and happy, when, on that 8th of August, the little Magic took and maintained the lead of all competitors, he was still a prouder and happier man to-night at receiving this testimonial of the apprehatien, good feeling and esteem of his fellow yachtmen." Keiterating his thanks for their kinduess, the gallant captain predected much future success in yacating matters, and withdrew aimid hearty applause.

Annual Regarts.

ANNUAL REGATTA.

After some little consideration it was resolved that the annual regatta of the club should take pis on Thursday, June I, over the usual course.

The meeting then adjourned.